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tion, a theory which the people described as 'the older and more orthodox Methodist ministers' so abominate that they will not even give Professor Tubbs a hearing. Apparently the general issue of academic freedom is not involved here, for the school professes to be a sectarian institution; that is, it subordinates the independent investigation of the truth to the propagation of certain doctrines. Professor Tubbs himself admits that his standing as a scientist, his success as a teacher and administrator, and his character as a man were not the only things considered in his appointment, for he says: "Bishop Vincent fully questioned my beliefs, approved them, and appointed me to the seminary." The only question is whether an evolutionist can be an orthodox Methodist in central Kansas. The trustees of the school say no. The decision may cause Professor Tubbs temporary inconvenience; but if belief in evolution is his only fault, he can comfort himself with the reflection that he is far better off than the 'university' at Salina.

—The N. Y. *Evening Post*.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

AT the time when Mr. Carnegie's gift was first announced, and when nothing had been made known except its magnitude and the fact that it was intended to defray the cost of University education for Scottish students, we felt it necessary to point out, while cordially expressing our admiration of the munificence of the donor, that the very magnitude of the fund would render its wise administration a matter of some difficulty, and to call attention to circumstances which might interfere with the practical realization of the intended benefits. The conditions of the trust, as now disclosed, appear to meet, in almost every particular, the considerations which we mentioned. The application of half the income for the purpose of improving the apparatus of education and for establishing what can hardly fail to become world-renowned laboratories in every department of science which falls within the province of a university will at once lift those of Scotland to the very highest level of academic importance, and will be likely to place the coun-

try in the very forefront of practical scientific teaching and investigation. Medical science is specially mentioned in the trust, and, to take only a single example, it will be within the power of the trustees to enable any Scottish University to equip an expedition for inquiring into the life histories of fever-carrying mosquitoes or other insects, and thus to accomplish, perhaps in the course of a few months, more than could be accomplished by private enterprise, aided only by small and laboriously collected donations, even in the course of years. The problems of organic chemistry, again, are daily becoming of more and more importance in relation to health and to disease; as are those of inorganic chemistry in relation to a large number of manufacturing processes or industries. In respect of these and many kindred matters the great hindrance to scientific work in Great Britain has been simply want of means; and this want once removed, a very important step will have been taken towards assisting us to hold our own in the great industrial contests which the future can hardly fail to have in store for us, and in which scientific knowledge will certainly be one of the most important elements of success. We cannot but think that this section of the trust is likely, as time goes on, to prove itself infinitely the more important of the two, and that in the future, under the elastic terms and liberal powers of the deed, it may even come to swallow up or to supersede the general payment of fees which, after all, are not so large as to place a serious impediment in the way of any young man who is not absolutely destitute, and who is determined to push his way to the front of any calling in which it may be his purpose to engage.—The London *Times*.

CURRENT NOTES ON PHYSIOGRAPHY.

THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.

THE mid-southern coast of England is bordered by a narrow anticline of mesozoic strata, greatly eroded. The largest remnant of the anticline is the Isle of Wight, while further west a nearly isolated portion is called by the anticipatory name of the Isle of Purbeck. The physical features of the latter, with those of